

The Head Quarters.

What can it matter to the Mother-Country which of two sets of Colonists hold office within their own Province, and see to the making of its roads and bridges, and to the administration of its other local affairs, provided always the Province recognizes her supreme authority, and does not seek to contravene the general laws and rates of policy by which the empire as a whole is bound together?—The one danger the statesman apprehends is, that this political tie may be severed, that the Province may some day or other come to have a foreign policy of its own; that it may then cease to welcome our surplus population, to invite our trade, to swell our national resources by peace or war; that it may even join in the war of tariffs against our manufactures, transfer its allegiance to a hostile state, or adopt a directly hostile policy of its own. Can he fancy that to avert this danger, to prevent Colonists from losing all his love for the Mother-Country, and resolving not to submit to her authority in the few cases where she has an interest in his so doing, and where to sue has strong inducements to study his interests as well as her own, it is necessary for the interference to vex him at every turn, in matters about which he feels and knows that no one but himself is either tolerably well informed or ever so slightly entrusted? One is forced to think that there are men whose profound acquaintance with human nature has led them to this sage conclusion; but in very truth, no one can pretend that such reasons are not far enough from being statements.

It may be said, perhaps that however well, all this may look on paper, the scheme is utterly Utopian and impracticable. The essentially dependent position of a Colony, and the very different state of society that must prevail there, where all is now, from that which exists here, where everything is old, make it impossible to carry out the project.

Unquestionably, it is impossible to establish in a dependency the liberal and exact transcript of the political institutions of an independent state. Unquestionably, also, the social condition of a colony, however founded, must differ materially from that of the parent-state; and more especially where the aristocratic element prevails in the latter as it does with us. The privileged classes are much less apt to leave their country than are the unprivileged. Poor men emigrate in crowds, peons, almost never. Arrived, too, in a colony, the poor man and the rich are thrown on their personal resources, as they never could have been at home. The rich man quickly sinks, unless his industry and enterprise sustain him; and the poor man, as surely rises, unless his follies or vices keep him down. There is thus everywhere a strong natural tendency towards equality of condition, which at once makes hereditary aristocracy impossible, and admits neither of the immense wealth, nor yea of the extreme destitution, which are to be found side by side in the Old World. Nor is the state of things much more favourable to church-establishments than to aristocracy. A large proportion, perhaps more than half of all who emigrate from the United Kingdom, are Irish Roman Catholics; and a very considerable proportion of the remainder belong to neither of the established churches. The general colonial tendency, besides, is decidedly towards independence of thought and the recognition of an entire equality of religious rights, as it is towards social and political equality.

It is clear enough, then, that in attempting to give to our Colonies political institutions essentially modelled upon our own, it is idle to think of their adopting all our aristocratic peculiarities, be they ever so cherished, so venerable, so sacred, church or state. In the one or two of our most recently-planting settlements, where pains have been taken in the first instance to transplant an organized society of men, and to give them a certain number of lands, tradesmen, artisans, and labourers, all together, and to have them carry at once with them from home into the wilderness their church and school-house, a state of things promises to grow up more like our own than is to be met with in any of our colonial possessions. But no such marked inequalities of rank as prevail at home can by any chance be made a lasting feature of the social state, even in colonies so founded; and hereditary rank, with here and there perhaps a solitary exception, it is a thing not to be thought of. The political franchise, too, must be more extended, and representation more nearly approximated to population than with us. And as regards privileged church establishments, every Colony had need be allowed altogether its own way. If it want them, they are easily to be had. If not, it will be worse than folly to try to force it to put up with them.

To be continued.

Official Documents.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S FEES.
Extract of a Despatch from Lord Stanley, to Sir William Colebrook, dated Downing Street, August 9, 1845.

The Act relating to certain Fees, (distinguished in the Records of this Office as No. 1583) abolishes, without any compensation, the fees of the office of the Provincial Secretary. The effect will be to reduce, by a sum varying from £350 to £400 per annum, the fund by which the expenses of that Office have hitherto been defrayed. In consequence the Provincial Secretary must either pay those charges out of the Income appropriated to his own support, or he must receive the deficiency from the Surplus of the Civil List Revenue.

To throw the burden on him would be obviously unjust. It would therefore be injurious to the Legislative Council and Assembly, to understand the Act as having been passed with any such view. The suggestion that their real object was to curtail the Surplus of the Civil List Fund, a suggestion adopted by myself, appears therefore as far by the more probable explanation of the policy of this enactment.

So understanding it, I could not advise Her Majesty to give her assent, without which the Act must be inoperative.

If the Surplus of the Civil List be really excessive, the far more convenient mode of producing would be to address the Crown to agree to a diminution of it. Her Majesty's Government can have no motive in wishing to maintain any charge of the Revenue of the Province, as a surplus of the Civil List, but the belief that the possession of such a resource may be essential or conducive to the general welfare of the Queen's subjects in New Brunswick. That belief can be shown to be erroneous, there will be no reluctance to consent to any retrenchment of the Fund which may be compatible with the public interests.

You will communicate to the Legislative Council and Assembly the preceding remarks on this Act, and will inform them, that Her Majesty cannot be advised to assent to it, unless some unequivocal mode can be pointed out of meeting the deficiency which the allowance of it must create in the Funds devoted to the support of the Office of Provincial Secretary.

(Signed) STANLEY.

Copy of a Despatch from Lord Stanley, to Sir William Colebrook, on the subject of Salaries of Provincial Secretary, Registrar, and Clerk of Executive Council.

[No. 314.] Downing Street, 28th July, 1845.

[No. 314.] I have laid before the Queen, the Address

to Her Majesty, from the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, enclosed in your Despatch of the 24th April, 1845, No. 26, praying that certain reductions may be made in the Salaries of some of the Officers for whom provision is made by the Civil List Act of that Province.

The principle by which the decision has hitherto been guided on this subject, and to which Her Majesty proposes to adhere, are few and simple. They are to stipulate for such a provision for the support of Her Majesty's Officers in the Province, as will enable the Crown to secure the services in that capacity, of men, whose talents, education, and character, may afford an adequate security for the faithful discharge of their public duties. To defer to the deliberative judgment of the Local Legislature, as to the amount of the provision that may be necessary for the maintenance of Officers possessing those qualifications, and to maintain in the faith of the Crown is engaged, in favor of its present holder of Office.

Such of the Public Officers of New Brunswick included in the Civil List, as held their places before the date of that compact are in possession of such a claim as I have mentioned on the faith of the Crown; and the Queen is well assured, that the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, which would be unwilling to adopt any measure which should disappoint the just and reasonable expectations of any of Her Majesty's Public Servants. On the other hand, such of the Public Officers of New Brunswick, as have succeeded to their places since the date of that compact, accepted them with full knowledge of the assurance of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, conveyed by Lord Gildersburgh, through your predecessor, to the effect, that the amount of their emoluments would be subject to revision. Whatever reductions might be made from their salaries, and however soon such reductions might be made, they would be theirs, in their persons, the pledged faith of their Sovereign had been in any respect violated.

Subject to this distinction the Queen fully acknowledges the Legislature possesses means of information and opportunities of arriving at a sound conclusion, not accessible at this distance; nor has Her Majesty any motive for wishing to maintain a scale of Expenditure for the support of her Officers in New Brunswick, exceeding that which the two Houses may consider sufficient for the efficient discharge of the Public Services. It is however important that this question, when once deliberated upon, should not be again brought into debate; and the Queen trusts that whatever arrangement may now be proposed will be such as not to call for a frequent or early revision.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

Provincial Parliament.

Legislative Council Chamber.
Tuesday, February 17.

The Order of the Day for going into consideration of the Messages, relative to the Office of Provincial Secretary, was read, and on account of the unavoidable temporary absence of some Honorable Members, and the subject will be taken up at an early day, when the House is full.

Wednesday, February 18.

The Bill relating to the Tax in the several Counties in this Province was committed.

Hon. Mr. SIMONS in the Chair.

The Bill being read in extenso, Hon. Mr. Johnston thought that much better regulated by the Bill, that its provisions should not extend to the City of St. John, the Corporation of that City having already such an enactment in force. This Bill, he thought, would be a great improvement in the Province, and unless such an exception were introduced, there might be conflicting regulations, between the Sessions and the Corporation.

Hon. Mr. WYER objected to some portions of the Bill. He thought the provisions were in effect arbitrary one, viz: that which would compel every dog to wear a collar. He had known frequent instances where dog collars had been surreptitiously taken off, and he thought it would be better to leave Magistrates, against the owners of such dogs; and there was no provision in this Bill against such a practice.

Hon. Mr. SIMONS highly approved of passing a general Act to regulate the tax on Dogs, instead of having so many local Acts in force. But he objected to one part of this Bill; the first section provided that the penalty for offences against the Act should not exceed forty shillings; and he thought that sum in any case too much to inflict as a penalty for the non-payment of a tax amounting only to 5s. Then, again, the 4th section provided, that dogs found at large without collars should be killed; but, that if the owner of any such dog were known, the dog should not be killed, but the owner should pay an additional fine of 10s. (Hon. Mr. M.) thought there might be great difficulty in carrying these provisions into effect, with regard to persons coming into town from the country, with their dogs. Such persons could only be fined in their own parish or district; how was a dog-tax Collector always to distinguish between town-dogs and country-dogs; and if he should kill a country dog by mistake, he might be liable to a prosecution by the owner. It would be much better to leave such penalties to the discretion of the Magistrates in Session; and the amount should not exceed 10s. With regard to the regulation as to dog collars; it was well known to be the case in Fredericton, and he supposed it was so elsewhere, that collars were repeatedly taken off dogs, by evil-disposed persons; and in such cases, should a dog be found without his collar, under this Act he might be killed; or, if his owner were known, the owner might be fined, although he had previously put a collar on his dog according to law, and paid the regular tax. This was a hard case; and such as might often happen; and he therefore thought some alterations were required in the Bill.

Hon. Mr. SIMONS thought it was quite necessary to place a high penalty on matters of this kind, particularly in the neighbourhood of towns; as, in the neighbourhood of towns, it was well known, large numbers of dogs were kept, especially of the Newfoundland breed, which were highly destructive to sheep, and he (Hon. Mr. M.) knew of one gentleman who had lost twenty sheep in one night, by the destructive prowling of such dogs. The Hon. Member then mentioned a number of other instances, the destruction of sheep by dogs, which had come within his own knowledge; and he observed, that in all such cases, the dogs had no collars or other distinctive marks, their owners were unknown, and therefore the users of the sheep had no means of preventing them from doing mischief; and if they killed the dogs, they might perhaps afterwards be prosecuted by their owners. But if the law compelled all dogs to be marked, they would be known, and parties suffering by their depredations would be enabled to come on their owners for damages.

Hon. Mr. SIMONS was quite aware, that such losses of sheep had been occasioned by the ravages of dogs, and it was desirable to prevent them in the future; but he did not see how this Bill would re-

medy the matter, as there was nothing in it to show how the collars were to be kept on the dogs.

Hon. Mr. WYER believed the law already authorized any one to kill any dog found destroying or worrying sheep.

Hon. Mr. HATCH said, the object of this law, and of all such laws, he supposed, was to lessen the number of dogs. He thought they were very formidable in their numbers, and were often a nuisance that required stringent regulations. There were already some local rules established for taxing Dogs in towns, but this Bill extended the principle to all Parishes and districts in the Country, and there might, perhaps, be some difficulty in that respect. He thought that if the measure were confined to towns and the neighborhood of towns, it might answer every purpose, as it might be found both unnecessary and very inconvenient in country Parishes, generally. The honorable Member then commented on the difficulties that might be experienced with regard to the keeping collars on dogs, and the inconvenience arising therefrom; and seemed to consider that the provisions in the Bill, with regard to killing dogs and fining their owners, were rather too summary and stringent, and that perhaps, the principal Acts might be found sufficient; though he admitted that dogs were too numerous and destructive, and that some remedy for the evil was required.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSTON observed, that on reference to the Statute Book, he found that his proposed exception as to Saint John was unnecessary, as the Act giving power to the Corporation of that City to make regulations on this subject, had been made perpetual; and therefore the operation of this Bill would not interfere with that Act. But as there were various other Acts for different parts of the Province, he thought it far better that there should be one general Law for the whole, than so many local legislations, which frequently required repeated amendments. He thought, therefore, that the Sessions for the County of Saint John could put its provisions in operation in the County Parishes of that County, if they thought proper, without interfering with the City; and therefore he would support this general Bill.

Hon. Mr. WYER did not object to the passing of a general Act, but thought the penalty was too high, and that there was no provision for the difficulty as to keeping collars on dogs.

After a few other observations from Hon. Mr. Johnston and His Honor the President, the Bill was read section by section.

On the 1st Section being read, which authorizes the Magistrates of each County in Session, to make rules and regulations for imposing and collecting a tax on Dogs, not exceeding 5s. per annum on each dog; for securing the ownership of dogs, by means of letters or collars, or other distinctive marks; and for imposing a penalty for the breach of such regulations, not exceeding 10s.

Hon. Mr. HATCH objected to the amount of the Tax, viz: 5s. for every dog; which he thought could not be collected from poor owners of dogs. Hon. Mr. SIMONS wished to lessen the penalty.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSTON replied, that this House would not touch those items in the Bill.

Hon. Mr. WYER then moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee; which was seconded by Hon. Mr. SIMONS.

Hon. Mr. BORSBORN said, the Bill was extremely similar in its provisions, to the Local Acts formerly passed, for certain parts of the Province; and with regard to the penalty of 10s., that was the amount allowed, and it was left discretionary with the Magistrates to impose any less sum. The object of the Bill was, to prevent petty legislation, on matters which had much better be regulated by one general Law. At present, every town had a Local Act on the subject, and this Bill would prevent further legislation of that kind. The Bill would not extend to the City of Saint John, as that City had already a Law; and the provisions everywhere indiscriminately, but would merely authorize them to point out those districts, where they might deem advisable to put the Bill in force. It was quite unnecessary that there should be such a Law; the country was increasing in settlement, and population; and this Bill therefore, would provide for such increase, without requiring further Local Acts to be passed. There was no great objection to the Bill, there were many provisions in it; it was of the same nature as the local Acts which had been in force for many years, in various parts of the Province. Surely the Magistrates of the country were quite competent to perform the duties required of them, and they would use due discretion in putting the provisions of this Act in force. There was no cause for alarm, or fear that the Magistrate would exceed their duty, or be unnecessarily severe in performing it; therefore he (Hon. Mr. B.) saw nothing to complain of in this Bill; and he would oppose the motion for postponing it.

Hon. Messrs. WYER, JOHNSTON and HATCH eventually added a few remarks, in the course of which it was explained, that the tax on each dog was to be of "no greater" amount than 5s. per annum; and that the penalty was "no more" to exceed 10s.; but that neither of these sums was imperatively to be imposed; and the motion for postponement was not pressed.

Hon. Mr. SIMONS thought there could be no great difficulty in this matter; as the Dog Tax Collectors were not in the habit of being arbitrary in performing their duties. He (Hon. Mr. S.) had a dog on his collar which had frequently been put, but he was of a peculiar make, that they could never be kept on; the dog would push them off himself; and he had no reason to suppose that the collar was taken off the dog by any malicious or evil-disposed person. But he had never found any difficulty on the subject, as he had always paid the Dog Tax, and it was well known who the dog belonged to; and he thought, therefore, that the owners of dogs in general would find no difficulty, unless the dogs themselves were mischievous or savage; and if such should be the case, and they were found without collars, they ought to be destroyed.

Hon. Mr. SIMONS briefly repeated the objections he had previously urged, after which the question being taken on the 1st Section of the Bill, the "Contents" had it; and the remaining Sections were agreed to without further discussion.

The Chairman then reported the Bill as agreed to.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, February 12.

(Continued from our last.)

Mr. ENO said, that it was impossible any Hon. Member, should object to the explanation which had been given by the Hon. Member of the Government, and he thought the House would be satisfied with it. The battle had been fought and won, and he was now for moderation; it surely never could be contemplated for a moment, by the Members of that House, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, should be asked to lay before the Assembly, Despatches of a private or personal nature, with regard to the extract from the Despatch No. 305, the whole of which was offered to be laid before the House if required, he for one was not at all anxious to see it; for Hon. Members would be obliged to attend to the Despatch and the Despatch No. 300, there must have

intervened a lengthy correspondence, between the Colonial Minister and His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. In this correspondence, there could be little doubt, the subject of Provincial Secretary had been fully discussed; but he was not anxious to have this long correspondence sent down to that House; he was satisfied with the result; the House had been satisfied, and that being done, the manner in which the correspondence had been conducted, was comparatively of little moment to them. The last extract accompanying the Message, went to exculpate the late Governor; His Excellency, from improper motives in giving the pernicious advice which had led to so much agitation and turmoil. He could easily conjecture the reason why that Despatch was written; His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was a good man, but he was afraid, somewhat credulous, but credulous he was not; for how often did they meet with gentlemen of the highest sense of honor and the finest feelings who were treacherous. His Excellency believed the evil council of his evil advisers, and disregarded, by their persuasion, the wishes of the people of this country, as expressed through that House. He supposed, that when His Excellency found that the advice they had given would not be sustained at the Colonial Office, and that both himself and his Council had got into difficulties, from which they could not extricate themselves, he then applied to the Colonial Minister to excuse his Council and express an opinion of the measure which had induced them to tender the advice which they had given. This was only another proof of the good heart of the Head of the Government, who was anxious to screen even those who had led him astray, from the blame justly attributable to their evil advice. The answer to this application, when the Ashburton Treaty between the Colonial Minister expressed his full conviction, that the Members of the Government, who supported His Excellency in the nomination of Mr. Reade, were actuated by the impression, that the House of Assembly had given its sanction to the public advantages. This was rather singular language for a Despatch, "actuated by the impression," was a form of expression which struck him as rather unusual; it reminded him of a stone thrown into a pond of water which created an agitation, radiating in circles from the centre until it reached the extremity; this had been the effect of these impressions, which had agitated that House and the agitation had spread to the extremities of the Province, and when taken in connection with the extract from the separate Despatch, conveyed to the House, when the Ashburton Treaty between His Excellency at all in this matter; the appointment of Mr. Reade was not the only thing of which he complained of the late Government; the bucket was full before, and that appointment was merely the drop which caused it to flow over; it cap'd the climax of a long series of mis-government. Who was it that advised that gentlemen being sent to the Colonies, when the Ashburton Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, for the settlement of the Boundary Question was pending? For what purpose, and by whose advice, was this settlement made? It was, no doubt, for the purpose of enabling Mr. Reade to lay claim to territories done the Province, and by that means, and under that pretext, to get himself into the first lucrative office, which might offer; the whole thing was done for the purpose of enabling Mr. Reade, who had access to the ear of the Head of the Government for so long a period, had from selfish and personal motives, and private malice done what he did, in not seeing that the wishes of the people of this Province as ridiculous as possible. There had been a systematic attempt made to administer the Government, regardless of the interests of the people. The evil Government, he (Mr. Eno) had received a letter from His Excellency advising him, that in consequence of orders received from the Colonial Secretary, he could not communicate with any member of the House of Assembly, respecting his claim to territories, or the appointment of supervisors to expend the money granted for them. Circulars had been sent in every quarter from the Secretary's Office, and men were employed for carrying out the Government entirely contrary to the well understood wishes of the People. This state of things had, however, at last come to an end; he took it for granted, that the Government of the Colony, would be entirely carried on the Government of the Province, with a Council whose views were hostile to the opinions of a majority of that House; in future the Council must retire, or the House of Assembly must be dissolved, and an appeal made to the People. This, he took it for granted, would hereafter be the settled policy of the Head of the Government in this Province, in all future cases when differences, between the House of Assembly and the Government, were to be settled, and he hoped, that the year, shall arise. The evil Councilors, whose advice had given rise to and continued the agitation, are now removed to a distance from the ear of His Excellency, and the evil Government, he (Mr. Eno) hoped, that the year, shall arise. The evil Councilors, whose advice had given rise to and continued the agitation, are now removed to a distance from the ear of His Excellency, and the evil Government, he (Mr. Eno) hoped, that the year, shall arise.

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The Hon. Mr. SIMONS said, that he should not have risen at present, had it not been for what had just fallen from the Hon. Member from Gloucester, who had just said down. That Hon. Member had charged him with making assertions which he would not have done, were he not sheltered by the privileges of that House. He could tell that Hon. Member that he had said nothing of the kind, and he placed in that House, that he had not publicly declared in a place where he was fenced round with no privileges, and when he had no other protection than that which was afforded to all Her Majesty's subjects; what he had stated he would not hesitate to state again; and in the presence of the gentleman to whom he meant to refer, when he made the remarks which he did. He had suffered too long under these secret influences to bear them any longer, without exposure; what reason he had given them people for the treatment he had received, he was yet at a loss to learn; but it did appear, that whatever government happened to be organized in this country since 1835, these influences have been more or less active. He told them on a former occasion, when Sir John Harvey was about to leave this Province, he (Mr. Eno) called upon him, and when about to take his leave, that honest good hearted and noble minded soldier said, that he was sorry he had not known him better, when he first came to the Province. He (Mr. Eno) answered His Excellency that it was no fault of his, and wished to know the reason of the apparent coolness which His Excellency on several occasions showed towards him, the answer was "I could not believe that you would have told me such lies about you." It was these secret lies, this secret and hidden slander which he complained of, and he had in his possession a document coming from the Government, which he would not read, but which he maintained could never have been written unless this kind influence had been at work. The Hon. Member, late a Member of the Government had reproached the language he had used respecting such things, but he could tell that honorable Member, that he cared not a straw for the language that honorable Member had used towards him, he knew not whether it was age or loss of office that had operated on the mind of that Hon. Member, but whatever it was, he would do his duty regardless of anything that honorable Member could say or do.

Mr. W. H. STRAZER regretted that anything being said by House, should have given rise to anything like personal feeling or personal remarks during the debate. It was much to be regretted, when such feelings were allowed, to mix themselves up with the business of that House, and he was sorry when such things did occur. They were now considering despatches from the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, and he was anxious that they should confine themselves to the business before the Committee. The Hon. Member for York had said, that the Messages, and extracts from the despatches sent down by His Excellency, did not give a sufficient answer to the Address of that House, he was willing to admit that this was the case, but he had no wish whatever to alter the explanation which had been given by his honorable Colleague (Mr. Hazen), to press an enquiry into the correspondence between the Colonial Minister and His Excellency further. He did not wish to see His Excellency placed in a position so humiliating as would be, should that House proceed with the address contemplated in the Resolution read by the Hon. Member from York (Mr. Wilmut), and even if it did pass, and the address was sent up, he could expect no other answer than that already communicated by His Hon. Colleague. His Excellency had likewise assured the House, that he had no wish to withhold any information which he

Council; no such thing had ever happened. The Hon. Member had referred to the words in the extract from Lord Stanley's Despatch, relative to the motives of the late Council, in giving the advice which they had done, with reference to the office of Secretary, and he agreed with him in every word he had said on that subject. The advice he had then given he believed, and still believed was correct; he believed that the appointment of Mr. Reade to that office, had been sustained, would have contributed to the public good. That gentleman was well qualified for the office in every respect; he had stated that as his opinion last year, and that opinion still remained unchanged. A good deal had been said by the Hon. Member from Gloucester about a journey to Washington, and he inquired how Mr. Reade came to be appointed to go to Washington, with the necessary information required by Lord Ashburton, in negotiating the Treaty for the settlement of the North Eastern Boundary. Was not Mr. Reade His Excellency's Private Secretary, and in his confidence? Who could His Excellency have sent, in charge of important documents and confidential despatches, with greater propriety than his own confidential private Secretary? That gentleman was surely the fit and proper person for such a mission; but that he being so sent, was to entitle him to claims for office in this Province was never thought of; no such idea had ever entered the mind of any one, unless that of the Hon. Member who had made such extraordinary charges against the late Government; His Excellency had no such idea, nor was any such idea ever entertained by the Members of the Government. He would repeat, however, that he believed Mr. Reade as well qualified for the office to which he had been nominated, as any other gentleman within the Province. He (Mr. S.) considered the retirement from office of some of the late Executive Council, a public loss. The Hon. Member from Northumberland, he meant to say, that he had brought to the Council Board a knowledge of the business of the country, which it would be difficult to replace; and upon occasion had that Hon. gentleman hesitated for a moment, to advocate measures for the public good, when even they conflicted with his own private interest. There was another Hon. Gentleman from the Northern part of the Province, whose place could not be easily filled, the Hon. Mr. Montgomery; that gentleman's information respecting the Northern sections of the Province, and the general business of the country was varied and extensive. From the distance he lived from the seat of Government, the Council could not at all times avail themselves of his assistance, but he was persuaded his loss in the Councils of the Country would be felt. They had, however, retired; their places were filled by others who, he hoped, would be able to give greater satisfaction to that House. They had been told that a new system had been adopted; if so, he hoped it would be for the benefit of the Province; he should not then discuss that new system; but when the Session closed he would have an opportunity of doing so, more fully than he could now do; but he was afraid these new systems, if carried too far, would be found dangerous. He had said more than he intended today, for he abominated all long speeches on all occasions; but the wishes of the Hon. Member from Gloucester was of such a character, as compelled him to throw them back on the party from which they emanated. He could not and would not allow such remarks to be made by that Hon. Member, and he thought he would not have made them, had he not been protected by his privilege as a Member of that House. He should say nothing more at present, further than again to assure the Committee, that while he had the honor to have a seat at the Council Board, no personal motives, no private interest, no private malice, had influenced the conduct of any Member of that Board to his knowledge.

Mr. ENO wished to say a word, in reply to what had fallen from the Hon. Member who had just said down. That Hon. Member had charged him with making assertions which he would not have done, were he not sheltered by the privileges of that House. He could tell that Hon. Member that he had said nothing of the kind, and he placed in that House, that he had not publicly declared in a place where he was fenced round with no privileges, and when he had no other protection than that which was afforded to all Her Majesty's subjects; what he had stated he would not hesitate to state again; and in the presence of the gentleman to whom he meant to refer, when he made the remarks which he did. He had suffered too long under these secret influences to bear them any longer, without exposure; what reason he had given them people for the treatment he had received, he was yet at a loss to learn; but it did appear, that whatever government happened to be organized in this country since 1835, these influences have been more or less active. He told them on a former occasion, when Sir John Harvey was about to leave this Province, he (Mr. Eno) called upon him, and when about to take his leave, that honest good hearted and noble minded soldier said, that he was sorry he had not known him better, when he first came to the Province. He (Mr. Eno) answered His Excellency that it was no fault of his, and wished to know the reason of the apparent coolness which His Excellency on several occasions showed towards him, the answer was "I could not believe that you would have told me such lies about you." It was these secret lies, this secret and hidden slander which he complained of, and he had in his possession a document coming from the Government, which he would not read, but which he maintained could never have been written unless this kind influence had been at work. The Hon. Member, late a Member of the Government had reproached the language he had used respecting such things, but he could tell that honorable Member, that he cared not a straw for the language that honorable Member had used towards him, he knew not whether it was age or loss of office that had operated on the mind of that Hon. Member, but whatever it was, he would do his duty regardless of anything that honorable Member could say or do.

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